FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue (page 779): FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

CUBAN WINTER VEGETABLE PROSPECTS

The area devoted to tomatoes and lima beans in Cuba during 1930-31 will be considerably above that for 1929-30 and the area devoted to most of the other vegetables is materially lower, according to a report received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from Mr. R. Royston, Associate Crop and Livestock Estimator, who has just completed a survey of the 1931 Cuban vegetable prospects. The tomato acreage is estimated to be 125 per cent of last year's and the lima bean acreage 135 per cent, but the potato acreage is placed at only 90 per cent, the cucumber at 70 per cent, the green pepper at 40 per cent, and the egg plant at 35 per cent. Growing conditions in general have been good. November shipments of tomatoes have been curtailed on account of low prices, but the movement is now increasing. Only fancy and choice sizes are being shipped and it is believed that total shipments for the season will fall below those of 1929-30 unless prices advance materially. Green peppers and egg plants are wasting in the fields on account of the low prices and higher marketing costs. The 1930-31 potato area is now about two-thirds planted.

EUROPEAN CROP AND MARKET CONDITIONS

Heavy rains fell in western European countries during the early part of the week ended November 28 and were so excessive in parts of France that they seriously hampered field work, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The acreage sown to fall grains in U.S.S.R. up to November 15 is reported to be about equal to the acreage sown in the fall of 1929 which was estimated at 97,400,000 acres. An increase of 11 per cent is reported in the acreage sown in Ukraine and an increase of 13 per cent in North Caucasus. Weather conditions in Russia during the week ended November 28 were mostly normal.

Continental grain markets continued rather inactive during the week with small quantities of Russian and Manitoba wheat handled. Stocks of Russian wheat being held unsold at European ports were recently estimated at about 17,000,000 bushels. The domestic German grain market was also quiet with prices varying within narrow limits. The cash price of domestic wheat at Berlin on November 26 was $1.62 per bushel, the same as a week earlier. The cash price of domestic rye at Berlin declined three cents during the week to 90 cents on November 26. The present milling ratio of 80 per cent domestic wheat is expected to remain in force in Germany during December.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Wheat production in 1930

The world wheat production in 1930 outside of Russia and China is now estimated at 3,720,000,000 bushels as compared with 3,491,000,000 bushels in 1929 and 3,973,000,000 bushels in 1928. The total production in 35 countries, excluding Russia, for which estimates of the 1930 crop have been received and which produce between 85 and 90 per cent of the world wheat crop outside of Russia and China, is 3,280,406,000 bushels, an increase of 5.7 per cent over 1929. This total includes a revision in the estimate of the Rumanian crop which was received too late to be included in the production table on page 790. Agricultural Commissioner Michael at Belgrade reports that the production in Rumania is now estimated at 130,770,000 bushels, an increase of nearly 6,000,000 bushels over the previous estimate and the largest crop since the war.

Movement to market

United States

The exports of wheat including flour from July 1 to November 22, 1930, were 77,711,000 bushels compared with 73,843,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended November 22, were 1,580,000 bushels compared with 1,283,000 bushels the previous week and 2,673,000 bushels during the week ended November 23, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on November 21, 1930, were 139,874,000 bushels compared with 156,281,000 bushels on November 22, 1929. Receipts of wheat at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended November 21, were 3,871,000 bushels and shipments were 6,208,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 2,512,000 bushels and shipments were 2,494,000 bushels.

United States wheat prices

Wheat prices both in the United States and abroad showed some improvement during the week ended November 26. Of the important markets the greatest advance was at Liverpool where the May future at 80 cents per bushel was 6 cents higher than on November 20. At Chicago May futures were up three cents to 80 cents per bushel, whereas Kansas City and Minneapolis rose

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WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 16	142	83	134	76	140	78	150	77	148	86	b/122	b/ 70
23	131	86	123	80	130	81	139	81	140	86	b/118	b/ 71
30	139	84	131	77	139	79	145	78	146	86	b/119	b/ 70
Nov. 6	134	80	126	74	134	76	141	74	141	83	b/116	b/ 67
13	126	77	120	71	127	73	135	72	134	78	b/114	b/ 66
20	134	77	127	71	135	72	143	66	144	74	b/118	b/ 59
27	d/135	d/80	d/128	d/73	d/135	d/74	d/144	d/ 67	d/144	d/80	b/120	c/ 64
Dec. 4	138		130		137		149		149		b/126	
11	133		126		133		143		140		b/120	
18	129		122		129		138		139		c/121	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ February futures. c/ March futures. d/ Wednesday's prices.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St.Louis		Western White Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 10	128	77	125	75	137	85	131	80	136	90	122	76
17	125	75	121	73	134	82	131	78	132	88	120	74
24	119	77	117	76	127	83	122	79	128	87	118	78
31	121	75	119	74	128	81	122	78	131	87	121	76
Nov. 7	120	71	118	71	130	77	118	70	130	82	119	71
14	115	68	113	67	125	73	111	68	122	82	116	68
21	123	68	120	68	130	73	119	68	129	83	121	68
28	125		121		132		121		132		125	
Dec. 5	130		125		138		128		138		128	
12	122		120		130		124		132		124	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

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only two cents to 73 and 74 cents respectively. Winnipeg futures increased to 67 cents from 66 cents the week before. An outstanding development in the world wheat price structure during the past week has been strengthening of prices at Liverpool and other importing markets as compared with prices in North American markets. This appreas to be associated with the slackening of the movement of wheat from the Black Sea region and the prospect of imported requirements having to be filled by drawing upon North American markets to a greater extent. A week ago May futures at Chicago were about 3 cents higher than at Liverpool whereas on the 26th they were at the same levels. Winnipeg May futures a week ago were only 8 cents below Liverpool, while on the 26th they were 13 cents below the Liverpool level.

Cash prices in the principal United States markets were approximately the same the week of November 21 as during the previous week, all classes and grades averaging 68 cents per bushel for both weeks. Representative wheats were all at about the same levels as the previous week though there was a slight increase in the average level of No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City and a slight decrease in No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis. No. 2 Red Winter at St. Louis continues to be the highest priced of the representative wheats at the principal markets, selling for 10 cents per bushel more than No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis, and 13 cents per bushel more than No. 2 Hard Winter at Kansas City. A year ago Red Winter at St. Louis was higher than Hard Winter at Kansas City, but not quite as high as No. 1 Dark Northern Spring at Minneapolis. All classes and grades during the week ending November 21 averaged only 68 cents which was little more than half the 123 cents per bushel of the corresponding week a year ago.

Rye production in 1930

The 1930 rye production in 21 European countries totals 905,247,000 bushels compared with 932,498,000 bushels in 1929. The estimate of 1930 rye production in France is 29,256,000 bushels compared with 39,432,000 bushels in 1929. The 1930 estimate was incorrectly reported last week at 21,381,000 bushels due to an error in the report as received by this office. See summary table, page 790.

FEED GRAINS

Corn

The 1930 production of corn in the 16 countries so far reported, which last year raised nearly 79 per cent of the estimated world total, exclusive of Russia, amounts to 2,778,636,000 bushels, a decrease of 18.6

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per cent from the production in those countries last year. The total for the 9 European countries reported is 528,244,000 bushels, a decrease of 20 per cent from the 1929 harvest. See corn production table, page 791. The North Manchurian corn crop is now said to be fully as large as that of last year. The 1929-30 corn in Morocco benefited by the late rains, and the area was increased by re-planting after the failure of the spring wheat. The crop is estimated at from 3,150,000 to 3,550,000 bushels, and is of good quality. Large quantities will be consumed by the natives in place of wheat, which will lessen the amounts available for export.

The temperature in Argentina was near normal during the week ended November 24, according to the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern, or principal corn zone it was 1° subnormal and in the southern zone 1° above normal. Precipitation was deficient in the North, only 0.2 inch being recorded, while the weekly fall of 0.8 inch in the South was 0.2 inch above normal.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available total 16,663,000 bushels, an increase of 65.6 per cent over the shipments during the same periods last year. United States exports during the week ended November 22 declined even further, while Argentine shipments increased nearly to the 5-million bushel mark. See table showing corn trade, page 792.

Corn prices declined slightly during the week ended November 21. No. 3 Yellow corn at Chicago was down one cent to 69 cents and December futures 2 cents to 71 cents, being 23 and 18 cents, respectively, below the corresponding quotations for last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for November and December delivery dropped 2 cents to 33 and 34 cents, respectively, or considerably less than half as much as the prices quoted last year. The spread between the December futures of United States and of Argentine corn was about 37 cents compared with a spread of only 15 cents at the same time last year. See table showing corn prices, page 793.

Barley

The 1930 production of barley in the 31 countries so far reported, which in 1929 raised 80 per cent of the estimated world total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 1,315,353,000 bushels, a decrease of almost 5 per cent from the production in those countries last year. The total European crop in the 24 countries reported is nearly 12 per cent below that of the same countries in 1929. See barley production table, page 791.

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Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian counties from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 39,720,000 bushels, a decrease of 24.4 per cent from the shipments during the same periods last year. United States exports during the week ended November 22 increased a little, while prices also increased somewhat. See tables showing barley trade and prices, pages 792 and 793.

Barley prices in Europe are low, partly on account of the uncertainty as to what the Russian offerings will be later in the season, and partly on account of the high tariff which Germany keeps on feeding barley. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 21 amounted to 22,561,000 bushels compared with 22,044,000 bushels on the same date last year. Receipts of barley at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver, August 1-November 21, amounted to 11,639,000 bushels, compared with 11,847,000 bushels during that period last year. Shipments of barley from those ports totaled 8,957,000 bushels against only 2,544,000 bushels last year.

Oats

The 1930 production of oats in the 28 countries so far reported, which in 1929 raised 91 per cent of the estimated world total, exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 3,373,750,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 2 per cent from the production in those countries last year. The oats crop in the 23 European countries reported is 1,490,582,000 bushels, a decrease of 21.2 per cent from that of last year. See oats production table, page 791.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 18,385,000 bushels, an increase of 42.2 per cent over the shipments for the same periods of last year. United States exports during the week ended November 22 continued very small, while prices increased slightly. See tables showing trade and prices, pages 792 and 793.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 21 amounted to 9,946,000 bushels compared with 14,861,000 bushels on that date last year. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, and Vancouver, August 1-November 21, amounted to 6,213,000 bushels compared with 1,958,000 bushels during that period last year. Shipments of oats from those ports totaled 6,282,000 bushels against 4,806,000 bushels last year.

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SUGAR

The Chadbourne sugar plan went into effect November 14 with the signing of the Cuban sugar bill by President Machado, according to a trade report. As previously stated (See "Foreign Crops and Markets", October 27, 1930, page 600), this law restricts exports to the United States, for the 1930-31 season, to 3,136,000 short tons and provides for the segregation of 1,680,000 short tons of sugar (1,500,000 long tons) from the 1929-30 crop to be held over a period of five years and gradually released on the market at the rate of 336,000 short tons annually. A National Sugar Export Corporation has been formed which is to handle all matters pertaining to the segregated sugar. It is reported that a committee headed by Mr. Chadbourne will confer with sugar producers of several European countries and Java in regard to promoting similar measures in these countries for the relief of the present sugar situation.

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HOPS

The British hops market remained steady during the past week with quotations practically unchanged, according to a cable received from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London under date of November 25. There were increased inquiries for best Fuggles, but the supply is very limited. A fair trade for the English low grade continues.

The hops crop estimates for important producing countries have recently been revised by the Hops Bureau in Saaz, Czechoslovakia, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. This Bureau now estimates the total crop and the quantity unpicked in the countries mentioned as follows: Germany, total crop, 24,360,000 pounds, unpicked 1,433,000 pounds; Czechoslovakia, total 26,235,000 pounds, unpicked 220,000 pounds; Yugoslavia, total 5,291,000 pounds, unpicked 1,102,000 pounds; Poland, total 4,960,000 pounds, unpicked 1,653,000 pounds; Alsace, total 3,527,000 pounds, unpicked 661,000 pounds. The Czech Growers Association is urging further curtailing of production because of the overstocked markets and declining beer consumption. The present level of prices is being sustained only through the activities of the German and the Czech hops supporting agencies.

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F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices paid for American apples on the Liverpool auction Wednesday, November 26, were on about the same levels as last week, according to a cable from Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. Barreled apple prices rule considerably above those paid at this time last year, whereas the opposite is true of boxed apples. This is due mainly to the larger boxed apple crop this year. Supplies of Yorks were moderate, but all other barreled apples were in light to very light supply. Inquiry was good for Yorks and moderate for the rest of the barreled offerings. The light supplies of Oregon Newtowns met a good demand, whereas Washington Jonathans were in very light supply and met with a moderate demand. The condition of the fruit was generally good. Prices paid at the auction for American pears remained steady at about last week's levels. Supplies of pears were moderate and met with good inquiry at the auction. The bulk of the imported pears on the British markets is now of American origin. At London, American pear prices were about the same as last week and compare favorably with those paid at Liverpool.

London prices for American barreled apples were somewhat higher than those received at Liverpool. Boxed Oregon Newtowns sold at lower prices than at Liverpool. Barreled apples were in light supply and met a moderate demand, except for Yorks, which met a good demand. With the exception of the moderate supplies of Hood River, Oregon Newtowns, boxed apples were in light supply. Inquiry was moderate for the boxed apple offerings. The condition of the American apples was good. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-328, November 29, 1930.

THE HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: Quantities of American apples offered for sale on the Hamburg auction Tuesday, November 25, were much larger than at this time last year, according to a cable from Fred A, Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. The following quantities of American boxed and barreled apples were offered on the Tuesday auctions this month:

	Nov. 4	Nov.11	Nov. 18	Nov.25
Barrels	12,000	24,000	30,000	26,000
Boxes	30,000	42,000	43,000	85,000

Prices on the whole for barreled and boxed apples have been well maintained during the four weeks under survey, although boxed Washington Jonathans have shown a slight downward trend. Mr. Motz reports that the

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market was active at this week's prices. Most of the offerings of Oregon Newtowns were withdrawn this week owing to low prices. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-327, November 28, 1930.

THE COPENHAGEN APPLE MARKET: Copenhagen apple prices appear to be on slightly lower levels than those at Hamburg, states Mr. Motz. Prices have been steady during the month of November. The apple and pear crops in the Scandinavian countries, particularly Sweden, were larger this year than for several years. For this reason the Copenhagen market is not as active as it is likely to be when the domestic crops are cleaned up. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-327, November 28, 1930.

THE SHANGHAI APPLE MARKET: Interest in American apples is increasing in Shanghai, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner Paul O. Nyhus at Shanghai. The Chefoo apple season is about over, having terminated ahead of last year. The supplies of Korean and Japanese apples on the Shanghai markets this season seems to be less than last year, states Mr. Nyhus. Dealers have placed orders for fair deliveries of American apples during the next few months.

The quotations for small sizes of American apples are around $2.10 per box as compared with $2.50 last year at this time. These lower gold quotations are more than offset, however, by the low silver exchange rate. This results in retail prices about 25 per cent above those ruling last year. Dealers state that prices are too high to secure a normal volume of business. Sizes 234 to 252 are very much in demand, especially Winesaps, but hard to secure. Larger sizes at higher prices are being substituted. Some foreign importers are becoming cautious about accepting additional orders since they fear that orders to date may represent the capacity of the Shanghai market and that too heavy arrivals will bring losses to the dealers. Retail prices of American Newtowns and Winesaps are about four pounds per Mexican dollar ($.28). Canadian Newtowns are selling at somewhat higher prices. Korean red varieties are moving at about 20 per cent lower prices.

Imports of foreign apples at Shanghai for the fiscal year 1929-30 represented a substantial reduction from the previous year. This is largely explained by the adverse exchange rate. Sources of gross apple imports into Shanghai for 1929-30 were: United States 29,100 boxes, Korea 12,100 boxes, Canada 9,100 boxes, and Japan 4,200 boxes. Supplies from native sources so far this season (1930-31) to date are the equivalent of 269,670 boxes.

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THE BRITISH GRAPEFRUIT MARKET: The prices paid for Florida grapefruit on the Liverpool auction Wednesday, November 26, were on the average somewhat below those of last week, according to a cable from Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Service of the Department of Agriculture. Porto Rican fruit was also lower. Grapefruit supplies were liberal and demand moderate. The condition was good. Florida 80' made \$3.16 to \$3.65 compared with \$3.77 to \$4.01 last week, 96's \$3.04 to \$4.01 compared with \$3.41 to \$3.77 last week, 112's \$3.04 to \$3.77 and 126's \$3.53 to \$3.89 as against \$3.65 to \$3.77 per box last week. Porto Rican 80's sold at about \$2.92, 96's at \$3.16 to \$3.41 compared with \$3.89 to \$4.26 last week, 112's \$3.28 to \$3.65 against about \$3.89 last week, and 126's at around \$3.59 per box. At London grapefruit prices were a little above those paid at Liverpool but slightly below last week's prices at London. Florida 70's sold at about \$3.28 and 80's around \$3.77 per box. Porto Rican 80's sold at \$3.53 to \$3.77 and 96's at \$3.77 compared with \$3.65 to \$4.50 last week.

THE 1930-31 WINTER VEGETABLE PROSPECTS ON THE MEXICAN WEST COAST: Plantings of winter vegetables on the Mexican West Coast this season were considerably delayed because of the lack of rain. The usual period for rains during the fall of 1930 remained practically rainless until the general rain of October 26, which insured a sufficient supply of irrigation water in the rivers. Plantings were therefore delayed and, to some extent, reduced. There has also been curtailment of plantings this season because of the refusal of shippers to finance growers. Shippers in general this season are giving growers little encouragement as to the successful marketing of their vegetables because of the increased tariff in the United States.

No reliable estimate can be made as yet as to the 1930-31 export production on the Mexican West Coast of any of the important vegetable crops, not only because of the possible damage from insects, diseases and bad weather, but also because of the uncertainty of marketing prospects in the face of the increased tariff in the United States. In general it may be said that any estimates even as to acreage at this time must be accepted as rather speculative. No accurate estimate can be made until the plantings have actually been completed. The information now available, however, represents the present opinion of shippers and growers in the important producing areas.

Present indications are that the 1930-31 tomato area will be approximately 30,000 acres or about the same as in 1929-30. Growers realize, however, that the average prices realized in American markets last season will be barely sufficient to meet the cost of production and marketing this

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season, due to the increase in the tariff. Even if the acreage planted should reach the estimated figure, it is expected that only the finest quality tomatoes will be shipped and that as a result the actual movement into the United States will be considerably reduced. The pea acreage for the 1930-31 season is expected to amount to only around 12,000 acres or about one-half of last year's plantings, due mainly to the poor returns realized last season. The bell pepper plantings, however, will be practically doubled and are expected to reach 2,800 acres.

Rainfall is an important factor in the production of crops on the West Coast and very little planting is done until the rainy season has started. The wet season usually lasts from the first of July to about the middle of September. Irrigation water is supplied on the Yaqui and Culiacan Rivers mainly by means of diversion dams and canals. Some private pumping units are in operation on practically all of the rivers, but the acreage they supply is small. Growers on the Mayo and Sinaloa, and other rivers of less importance, from a vegetable-growing standpoint, irrigate their lands mainly by means of the Bolsa system. The Bolsa system is one whereby growers flood their fields during the flood stage of the rivers to a depth of from two to three feet and plant as soon as the lands have dried sufficiently. Sufficient moisture is retained in the soil to insure the maturing of the crop. Irrigation on the Fuerte River is by means of pumps, as the river has an almost continuous flow at all months of the year, and plantings there are not entirely dependent upon rainfall. However, the water supply is not sufficient to take care of all available irrigated lands during the low stage of the river. At this time preference is given the growing crops rather than those being planted.

The vegetable producing areas of the Mexican West Coast are confined mainly to about fifteen river valleys in the three states of Sonora, Sinaloa and Nayarit. Many different vegetables are grown but tomatoes, green peas and green peppers are the most important. About 75 per cent of the tomato acreage will be found in the land adjoining the Fuerte and Sinaloa Rivers in Northern Sinaloa. The Yaqui, Mayo and Sonora river valleys in the State of Sonora are the most important pea producing areas. Peppers are grown mainly in the Fuerte River valley. Smaller areas, of course, are devoted to these and to other vegetables in other river valleys of the three states mentioned. See Foreign Service release F. S. /V-94, November 28, 1930, which is based on a field survey made for the Foreign Agricultural Service by C. M. Schiller, Assistant Marketing Specialist in the California cooperative office of the Division of Crop and Livestock Estimates and the State Department of Agriculture. See also tables, pages 790 and 793.

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FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Factors affecting the general demand for American agricultural products continued to be largely unfavorable during October and November, according to information received in the Foreign Agricultural Service from American Agricultural Commissioners, the Department of Commerce, and other sources. Where more active market conditions developed, as in fruit, and, to a limited extent, in cotton and wheat, they were the result of supply conditions rather than of any significant strengthening of demand. In Europe, the feeling of depression appears to have spread as unemployment increased and the price level continued to fall. In the Orient, Japan reports a low rate of industrial activity. Both that country and China, however, have been showing more interest in American cotton and wheat.

In the United Kingdom, the leading foreign market for American agricultural products, unemployment figures stood at 2,263,000 on November 3, according to information received through the Department of Commerce. That figure is more than 1,000,000 larger than a year ago. The continued fall in prices is regarded by competent observers as the outstanding feature of the current British economic situation. The few exceptions to the movement toward lower values are not significant, and the general slowing down of industrial and commercial activity has not been checked to any material degree. October foreign trade was better than in September, but remained below that of other recent months and a year ago.

On the Continent, the effects of general business depression have continued widespread in practically all agricultural commodity markets during October and November, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The result in most lines has been a contribution to either further reduced buying or the hampering of a revival. Lack of confidence is especially evident in wheat, feed grains and pork products. In certain other products, such as cotton, dried fruit and apples, supply and price conditions should result in additional buying interest were it not for the general attitude of uncertainty as to the industrial future and the current reduced purchasing power. Despite these discouraging factors, reduced supplies have forced additional market activity in certain lines. Unemployment increased in most of Central Europe and Italy during October and November. The few minor seasonal improvements had practically no effect on the general situation. In Germany, late October returns showed a record number of unemployed. The situation there recovered somewhat from the uncertainty of election results, but efforts to lower costs through regulating both wages and prices downward are clouding the outlook for industry. Increasing depression also is evident in Belgium and the Netherlands. The situation in France continues relatively good, but the slowing down of industry becomes more marked, as is true also of Sweden. Denmark and Norway, however, continue to report generally favorable conditions.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Wheat and feed grains

The steady decline of recent weeks in European wheat prices brought the Liverpool quotation for May futures down to 74 cents per bushel on November 20. That figure was about half the value of a year ago. By November 27 the Liverpool average recovered to 80 cents, but current margins between Liverpool and United States markets offer no inducement to exporters. The European demand for both foreign and domestic grain during October and November was generally restricted despite occasional periods of active buying, Mr. Steere reports. The policy of buying only for immediate requirements has been encouraged by the weak price situation, by apparently steady offers from Russia and by the indications of plentiful Southern Hemisphere supplies. Since July 1, 1930, the European importing countries have taken substantially less imported wheat and flour than for the same time last year. There is an increasing tendency toward state control of imports and milling practice in favor of locally grown wheat. Germany and France are outstanding examples of importing countries holding wheat prices above the world market level.

The Continental European wheat crop of 1930 now appears to have reached about 1,273,000,000 bushels, excluding Russia, against 1,396,000,000 bushels last year, Mr. Steere reports. Prospects are that the Continental wheat deficit will range from 314,000,000 bushels to 370,000,000 bushels against actual imports of 242,000,000 bushels in 1929-30. With most of Europe holding wheat imports down to immediate requirements, coincident with large shipments from overseas surplus countires, there has been a noticeable increase in stocks at important Continental ports in recent weeks. With shipments still running high, some further increase of stocks now seems possible, since there appears to be no immediate relaxation of import restriction in sight, The current low prices and restricted trade in the European market have given impetus in southeastern European wheat producing countries to the movement toward international cooperation in the marketing of grain.

In the Orient, the Tientsin, China, market has been showing more interest in American and Canadian wheat flour for January and February shipment, according to Consul General Gauss at Tientsin. So far, however, the volume of business has not been heavy. Flour production at local mills continued at a high level during October. The average wholesale price of wheat flour, ex warehouse, at Tientsin on October 30 was lower than a month earlier. Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai forwarded advices as of November 21 to the effect that the Dairen, Manchuria, markets may need larger flour imports this year than last. Wheat areas in Manchuria are reported as reduced, with the current crop substantially smaller than last year. My Nyhus cabled about November 15 that Shanghai millers had placed wheat orders totaling 8,000,000 bushels in the United States, Canada and Australia, with indications of an additional 5,000,000 bushels being needed.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Small supplies of domestic grain have forced mills to use 80 per cent foreign wheat, with operations curtailed for lack of grain. Prices appear to be attractive on foreign wheat.

In feed grains Continental European markets were under considerable pressure during October and November, Mr. Steere reports. Prices were weak in sympathy with bread grain values as well as from large supplies of feed grains alone, especially in the non-protected markets. Selling pressure from Argentine corn has been significant in recent weeks as have been the extensive offers and shipments of Russian barley. In The European countries outside of Russia reporting to date, the total 1930 feed grain crop (corn, barley and oats) on a tonnage basis is about 82 per cent of the 1929 crop. In Germany the feed grain market enjoys considerable protection and prices are somewhat higher than in non-protected areas, but the large German potato crop is another low-price factor in the situation. Mr. Steere reports an unusual interest this year in the feeding of potatoes, especially in eastern Germany.

Cotton

The general level of the European cotton textile industry has remained unsatisfactory to date, Mr. Steere states. Total exports of American cotton this season are under those of last year. France and Germany have taken somewhat larger quantities than last year, but exports to other European countries, including the United Kingdom, were below those of a year ago. The steadying of cotton prices early in November stimulated British buying somewhat, but the revival was short-lived. The seasonal increase of British cotton goods exports in October was smaller than normal, and market advices from the Oriental markets so far have not justified any material increase in British textile activity. A large percentage of the British unemployment figures are accounted for by the textile mills. The plan to gradually apply the more-looms-per-weaver system to the whole industry, with higher wages for the weavers retained, is being submitted to the workers for consideration. Meanwhile, schemes for various forms of complete industrial reorganization are being offered as a means of cutting production costs.

On the Continent, some hopes for improvement in the fairly near future is seen in a rather general increase in new orders and in renewed interest in the raw material, Mr. Steere reports. He points out also that the cotton textile industry was among the first to revive following the general Central European business depression in 1926. However, the present situation and price relationship in cotton are not strictly comparable with those of 1926. The recent limited improvement in sales is largely seasonal, but it has been fairly general in all countries. Stocks of finished and semi-finished goods are reduced in Central Europe. Good stocks in Italy and Northern France are large and increasing, but are not excessive as yet.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

The rather active spinner buying developed in October undoubtedly reflects the growth of confidence in raw cotton prices. Even Italy, long a conservative buyer, has made a considerable number of long-time commitments.

In the Orient, Chinese cotton mills are working at capacity without an excessive accumulation of stocks, according to a November 22 cable from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai. Total spindling in China is now close to 4,000,000 spindles, with several Chinese mills enlarging their capacity. Japanese operated mills are reported as sold out well into the spring. Their stocks of American cotton are low. There appears to be a fair amount of future requirements for American cotton in China. Interior markets, however, are not as active as anticipated, and additional competition is anticipated from Indian cotton. In Japan, cotton yarn prices as of November 21 were steady at levels 20 per cent higher than last July, according to Consul Dickover at Kobe. The resulting moderate mill profits stimulated yarn production, but current restrictions on output will be continued until March 31, 1931. Cotton buying continues cautiously, however, with spinners this year having used only half as much American cotton as last year. Demand is for short staple grades. A larger than normal amount of Indian cotton has been imported this year.

Pork products

The British cured pork market continues to be dominated by heavy Continental supplies, according to information received from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. Record imports of bacon from Denmark have weakened materially the market for the American product, and prevailing prices are substantially below those of last year. The October imports of American hams were lower than for any month of recent years, but the price has been closer to last year's level than in the case of bacon. Liverpool stocks of cured pork on November 1 were seasonally low, but also under the corresponding figures of last year. Indications are that the rate of pork production in Denmark will continue heavy for a considerable period. In Germany also, heavy hog marketings are in prospect. Continental hog prices tended generally downward during October and November in line with previous expectations. Indications are for a continued downward movement in hog prices. Low potato prices, however, especially in Germany, may counteract somewhat the inevitable tendency toward reduced hog breeding operations.

It is anticipated, however, that the future increases in Continental pork production will result in reducing further the European demand for American pork products, including lard, especially on the Continent. Lard prices at Hamburg showed signs of weakening late in November after a period of somewhat higher levels during September and October. The prevailing price level compares favorably with that of this time last year. Imports of recent months, however, have been materially smaller than those of a year ago. At Liverpool virtually similar price conditions have prevailed, also under the

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

influence of smaller imports. Liverpool lard stocks at the beginning of November were unusually small.

Prunes

The Continental prune market outlook showed rather steady improvement during October and November, Mr. Steere reports. The beginning of the new season has found trade channels with very low stocks and prune prices at such a low point that the trade no longer fears a repetition of last season's losses. The market is regarded as being on a firm basis. As a result, a rather active and satisfactory inland demand has developed, particularly in recent weeks. The low level of stocks in trade channels has been indicated by keen inquiry for spot stocks of old crop prunes. Interest is largely in California prunes. The smaller crops in Oregon and Yugoslavia have placed fruit from those areas at a disadvantage with regard to price.

Apples

Continental market prospects for American apples continue favorable, according to Mr. Steere. Domestic stocks are diminishing. There were relatively heavy supplies from Baltic countries, but they appear to have run their course. Arrivals in northwestern European markets of dessert apples from the Tyrol and Yugoslavia are now in reduced volume. The large arrivals of American apples have caused some decline in prices for fruit of inferior quality, but good apples have maintained their values. Some concern is felt over the ability of prices to remain firm under continued heavy American arrivals in the face of low Continental purchasing power. At Liverpool there was a slight upward movement in the auction prices paid for American apples during November, according to F. A. Motz, the Department's fruit specialist in Europe. Prices compare favorably with those received last year for barrels, but boxed fruit sold somewhat lower than last year.

Hops

European hops markets were quiet during November. Mr. Foley at London reports that there has been little activity in that country during the period of the brewers' exposition, but that the market has shown a firmer tendency. On the Continent the market situation has shown little change in recent weeks, according to Mr. Steere at Berlin. Transactions at Nuremburg have been decreasing in number and volume. Prices are showing a downward tendency owing to reduced demand. The Saaz market also is quieter and prices have been sustained only for the better qualities. In Belgium the market has been generally quiet.

Tobacco

Proposed revision of German tobacco taxes will not affect materially the sale of American tobacco in Germany, according to J. B. Hutson, Tobacco Specialist for the Foreign Agricultural Service, now in Berlin. The new tax legislation is likely to result in some reduction in cigar consumption and some increase in cigarette consumption.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

During the month of October, the index of agricultural exports as based on 44 of the principal farm products amounted to 139, which was considerably above that for September, but lower than any October since 1923. For all commodities except cotton the index was 130 and with one exception lower than any corresponding month during the last 16 years. Cotton exports, while showing a seasonal improvement, registered a decline as compared with October of the 5 preceding years. Italy was the only important European country taking more cotton than during the same month last year. Exports to the United Kingdom both for the month and for the season were much below those for 1929. Shipments to Japan again dropped off, but this decrease was partly offset by larger exports to China, purchases by China so far this season amounting to 116,000 bales as compared with 63,000 bales during August-October, 1929.

Exports of American wheat and flour took a downward turn and nearly reached the low levels attained in October 1917 and 1925. An outstanding feature of the October export movement was the sharp decline in exports of cured pork, the index amounting to 30 or less than half the index for October, 1929, and lower than that of any October during the period, 1914-1930. Exports of lard, which were fairly well maintained during a year of generally declining agricultural exports, turned sharply downward to place the index at 105, a point below any since October 1919. Foreign countries continue to take large quantities of American tobacco. Bright flue-cured makes up nearly three-fourths of the total exports, the United Kingdom, China and Australia being the most important markets for that type of leaf. Fruits made a more favorable showing to check the downward movement in evidence since early in 1929. Reduced European supplies have encouraged the exporting of American apples, an unusually large volume going out in October. There was also a larger movement of fresh pears, dried apples and prunes. Exports of dairy products continue at a low level.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, October 1930 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	October 1928	October 1929	August 1930	September 1930	October 1930
All commodities	201	166	87	124	139
All commodities except cotton	232	147	130	114	130
Grain and products	332	149	212	171	117
Animal products	85	106	85	64	64
Dairy products and eggs	219	218	204	153	197
Cotton, including cake and oil	173	173	52	124	138
Fruit	910	440	150	194	723
Cotton, fiber, including linters	178	180	54	131	145
Wheat, including flour	316	167	270	215	141
Tobacco	270	242	121	164	239
Hams and bacon	35	62	63	40	30
Lard	152	179	125	95	105

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909-June 1914= 100. Detailed figures on exports appear on pages 776 to 778.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1929 and 1930

Article exported	July-October Quantity Unit	1929	1930	Value 1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total	No.	2	2	239	164
Hogs	No.	3	1	47	19
Sheep	No.	15	3	175	34
Poultry, live	Lb.	100	80	68	45
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	1,248	779	582	330
Cheese	Lb.	902	614	245	151
Milk-					
Condensed	Lb.	14,365	8,233	2,223	1,321
Evaporated	Lb.	19,408	17,613	1,928	1,569
Powdered	Lb.	1,657	1,746	426	474
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	3,143	4,278	1,069	1,103
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	948	1,095	219	222
Beef, pickled or cured	Lb.	4,373	6,351	543	632
Beef, canned	Lb.	886	343	310	136
Total beef	Lb.	6,207	7,789	1,072	990
Pork carcasses, fresh	Lb.	789	292	110	39
Loins and other fresh pork	Lb.	2,943	1,600	438	253
Total pork, fresh	Lb.	3,732	1,892	548	292
Pickled pork	Lb.	15,872	9,529	2,267	1,306
Canned pork	Lb.	3,657	3,067	1,270	1,165
Bacon	Lb.	44,382	20,415	6,718	3,146
Sides, Cumberland	Lb.	1,647	959	321	162
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	39,523	36,290	8,635	7,225
Sides, Wiltshire	Lb.	1,523	441	227	55
Total pork	Lb.	110,341	72,573	19,986	13,351
Mutton and lamb, total	Lb.	432	398	99	63
Poultry and game, fresh	Lb.	499	555	171	145
Other canned meats, incl. canned poultry	Lb.	820	937	210	275
Sausage, canned	Lb.	788	401	258	105
Sausage, not canned	Lb.	1,242	1,255	378	370
Sausage casings, total	Lb.	10,502	12,170	2,051	1,692
Other meats, incl. meat extracts and edible offal	Lb.	15,571	10,255	1,661	1,162
Total meats	Lb.	146,402	106,333	25,886	18,153

Continued-

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1929 and 1930 --Cont'd

Article exported	July-October				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL:					
Lard	Lb.	248,798	179,769	32,082	20,892
Lard compounds	Lb.	1,205	721	150	87
Lard, neutral	Lb.	6,270	3,474	834	418
Oleo oil	Lb.	24,963	20,421	2,693	2,021
Oleo stock	Lb.	3,347	3,000	350	283
Stearins and fatty acids, total	Lb.	3,595	3,242	373	311
Tallow	Lb.	2,034	1,753	163	123
Other animal oils, greases and fats	Lb.	22,903	22,881	1,983	1,458
Total oils and fats	Lb.	313,115	235,261	38,568	25,593
Coffee, total	Lb.	1,922	1,975	585	447
Cotton (500 lb.)	Bale	2,566	2,588	252,233	169,253
Linters (500 lb.)	Bale	44	40	1,338	825
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh	Box	1,366	2,708	3,418	5,226
Apples, fresh	Bbl	607	629	3,152	3,014
Apples, dried	Lb.	4,495	8,876	593	836
Apricots, dried	Lb.	11,412	12,082	2,014	1,486
Grapefruit	Box	188	161	774	754
Oranges	Box	1,974	488	6,181	3,009
Pears, fresh	Lb.	44,143	71,791	2,930	3,611
Prunes, dried	Lb.	42,892	114,805	3,761	5,178
Raisins	Lb.	66,274	52,693	3,979	2,643
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat	Bu.	42,655	49,607	55,475	46,130
Wheat flour	Bbl.	4,672	4,913	28,174	24,240
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	64,612	72,702	83,649	70,370
Corn, including cornmeal	Bu.	3,170	1,416	3,358	1,463
Rye, including flour	Bu.	2,359	114	2,495	78
Barley, excluding flour	Bu.	15,697	4,090	12,168	2,809
Malt	Bu.	1,083	603	1,052	559
Oats, including oatmeal	Bu.	4,749	1,405	3,025	1,262
Buckwheat, including flour	Bu.	8	1	10	1
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice	Lb.	81,442	46,850	3,139	1,741

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1929 and 1930

Cont'd

Article exported	July-October				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Dollars
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal....	L.Ton	71	6	3,243	210
Linseed cake and meal.......	L.Ton	120	31	6,123	1,089
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	4,849	722	386	53
Cottonseed oil, refined	Lb.	1,861	4,817	229	456
Sugar	S.Ton	35	30	2,108	1,392
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	154,376	143,922	45,597	44,072
Burley	Lb.	1,275	1,697	301	336
Dark-fired Ky. & Tenn.......	Lb.	24,052	30,557	5,461	6,066
Dark Virginia	Lb.	6,650	6,189	1,763	1,979
Maryland and Ohio export ...	Lb.	3,944	5,115	848	1,035
Green River (Pryor).........	Lb.	2,109	666	372	114
One Sucker leaf	Lb.	1,185	654	276	103
Cigar leaf	Lb.	241	266	122	123
Black fat water baler and dark Africa	Lb.	1,857	3,025	406	608
Perique tobacco	Lb.	14	37	6	15
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	195,703	192,129	55,152	54,501
Stems, trimmings, scrap	Lb.	4,994	7,207	134	375
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	Bu.	79	54	330	205
Peas, dried	Bu.	37	18	162	72
Total beans & peas, dried.	Bu.	116	72	492	277
Onions	Bu.	315	200	334	192
Potatoes, white	Bu.	1,383	959	1,931	1,020
Vegetables, canned, total ..	Lb.	41,648	26,536	4,047	2,535
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc......	Lb.	1,727	2,146	919	855
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose	Lb.	39,613	22,911	1,459	772
Hops	Lb.	1,053	1,122	179	168
Starch, corn	Lb.	77,648	49,812	2,941	1,307
FOREST PRODUCTS:					
Naval stores, gums, etc.....		a/	a/	10,301	7,909
Wood:					
Unmfd. total		a/	a/	4,468	2,735
Semi mfd. total		a/	a/	36,363	23,369
Total wood				40,831	26,104
GRAND TOTAL				592,119	423,236

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Reported in value only.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1929 and 1930

Article imported	Unit	July-October Quantity 1929	1930	Value 1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
ANIMALS & ANIMAL PRODUCTS					
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total	No.	154	16	7,821	599
Hogs	Lb.	517	4	45	1
Horses	No.	1	1	647	741
Sheep, lambs and goats	No.	2	a/	35	13
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	Lb.	738	401	288	128
Casein	Lb.	5,776	1,010	698	60
Cheese-					
Swiss cheese	Lb.	b/	5,826	b/	1,720
Other cheese	Lb.	b/	11,594	b/	2,817
Total cheese	Lb.	23,762	17,420	6,923	4,537
Cream	Gal.	1,453	672	2,494	1,079
Milk, sweet, sour, etc.	Gal.	1,779	576	334	107
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	117	95	34	18
Whole eggs, dried	Lb.	706	359	387	198
Whole eggs, frozen	Lb.	5,632	106	1,012	20
Yolks, dried	Lb.	3,949	2,871	1,836	856
Yolks, frozen	Lb.	1,827	309	454	62
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	1,386	1,075	795	361
Egg albumen, frozen	Lb.	109	2	16	a/
Hides and skins, total	Lb.	198,272	103,751	49,277	25,111
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	20,112	1,687	2,471	199
Beef & veal, pickled or cured	Lb.	4,039	482	547	65
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	1,482	24	205	3
Pork, fresh	Lb.	1,339	221	230	58
Hams, shoulders and bacon	Lb.	636	566	243	227
Pickled, salted & other pork	Lb.	640	409	284	166
Silk, raw	Lb.	32,605	28,912	152,689	93,270
Wool, unmanufactured, total	Lb.	73,503	36,856	21,518	6,924
Honey	Lb.	59	51	13	12
Sausage casings, total	Lb.	7,174	5,132	4,198	4,137
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans	Lb.	137,564	127,062	13,468	10,159
Coffee	Lb.	484,054	483,378	95,584	57,980
Cotton (478 lb.)	Bale	94	16	10,385	791

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1929 and 1930 - cont'd

Article imported	July-October				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
FEED AND FODDER:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Bran, shorts, etc.:					
Of direct import	Ton	38	146	1,000	2,778
Withdrawn bonded mill ...	Ton	26	24	727	608
Hay	Ton	6	38	51	302
Oil cake and oilcake meal, total	Lb.	82,191	31,552	1,621	465
FRUITS:					
Bananas	Bunch	23,280	21,366	13,001	11,779
Currants	Lb.	6,450	4,880	465	292
Dates-					
Fresh or dried	Lb.	b/	19,618	b/	824
Prepared or preserved	Lb.	b/	13	b/	3
Total dates	Lb.	21,206	19,631	1,030	827
Figs-					
Fresh or dried	Lb.	b/	7,200	b/	518
Prepared or preserved ...	Lb.	b/	383	b/	27
Total figs	Lb.	14,022	7,583	1,123	545
Lemons	Lb.	16,321	14,860	689	571
Pineapples, fresh	Lb.	c/	c/	72	95
Raisins	Lb.	805	1,213	103	115
Olives, total	Gal.	1,458	2,603	998	1,153
GRAINS AND GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn	Bu.	118	883	123	551
Oats	Bu.	17	38	5	12
Rice-					
Uncleaned	Lb.	630	421	25	15
Cleaned (except patna)....	Lb.	2,484	2,899	85	98
Patna....................	Lb.	355	713	20	36
Meal, flour and broken....	Lb.	231	178	14	11
Wheat, including flour	Bu.	2,217	8,233	2,653	7,006
Nuts, total.................		c/	c/	7,500	4,649
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Tung oils	Lb.	52,861	53,723	6,622	4,714
Cocoa butter...............	Lb.	41	8	10	2
Coconut, product of the Philippine Islands	Lb.	134,013	94,407	9,226	5,328
Linseed oil	Lb.	221	38	21	3
Olive, edible, total	Lb.	31,481	29,940	5,154	3,413
Olive, inedible, total	Lb.	11,149	21,310	923	1,248
Palm kernel	Lb.	12,805	4,893	958	270

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-October, 1929 and 1930 - cont'd

Article imported	July-October				
	Quantity			Value	
	Unit	1929	1930	1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS, VEGETABLE - cont'd					
Palm oil	Lb.	99,477	117,055	6,459	6,194
Peanut oil	Lb.	680	14,284	77	833
Soybean......................	Lb.	4,791	2,046	296	108
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans	Lb.	51,648	29,984	1,854	878
Copra	Lb.	167,061	200,823	6,561	6,802
Flaxseed	Bu.	5,738	1,118	11,579	2,207
Seeds, except oilseeds	Lb.	c/	c/	1,956	1,447
Spices, total	Lb.	c/	c/	6,763	3,943
Sugar, total	S.Ton	1,475	1,039	63,359	32,613
Tea	Lb.	33,044	33,776	9,290	8,61[illegible]
Tobacco leaf, unmfd., total ..	Lb.	14,382	11,186	13,835	6,939
Tobacco stems, not cut, etc...	Lb.	b/	615	b/	24
VEGETABLES:					
Beand, dried	Lb.	33,666	15,945	1,938	710
Peas, total	Lb.	30,092	31,755	1,420	1,518
Garlic	Lb.	1,317	1,287	90	92
Onions	Lb.	29,563	9,754	470	150
Potatoes, white	Bu.	994	333	950	330
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	469	136	29	4
Turnips	Lb.	37,304	28,249	303	164
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	78,162	13,708	4,003	798
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	Lb.	39,788	41,931	3,115	2,293
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmfd.	Ton	1	1	862	416
Hemp, unmanufactured	Ton	1	a/	164	71
Jute and jute butts, unmfd.	Ton	11	6	1,474	568
Kapok	Ton	1	3	615	837
Manila	Ton	26	19	4,699	2,565
Sisal and henequen, total ..	Ton	48	26	7,851	3,062
Rubber, crude, total	Lb.	348,225	345,494	68,071	39,134
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning material		c/	c/	2,326	2,184
Gums, resins, balsams, etc. ..		c/	c/	10,325	5,216
Wood-					
Unmanufactured		c/	c/	7,113	4,726
Semi-manufactured		c/	c/	20,973	11,546
Total wood				28,086	16,272
GRAND TOTAL				687,970	401,756

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500. b/ Not separately classified in 1929. c/ Reported in value only.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-October, 1929 and 1930

Item and country	July-October 1929	July-October 1930	October 1929	October 1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
BUTTER:				
Exports-				
Mexico................	280	173	28	40
Peru..................	182	16	31	2
Other South America...	155	141	58	31
Haiti, Republic of ...	165	146	48	20
Cuba..................	75	1	29	a/
Other West Indies.....	119	83	26	22
Panama................	63	51	a/	9
Honduras..............	48	53	6	14
Philippine Islands....	25	45	14	20
Other countries.......	136	70	57	20
Total exports.......	1,248	779	297	178
Imports-				
Denmark	229	40	19	9
United Kingdom........	17	6	0	5
Other Europe..........	17	16	1	3
Total Europe	263	62	20	17
New Zealand...........	352	193	72	25
Canada................	43	107	14	10
Syria.................	36	15	10	a/
Other countries.......	44	24	3	9
Total imports.......	738	401	119	61
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
Argentina.............	4,338	947	1,658	109
France................	986	47	407	32
Germany...............	337	12	66	a/
Other countries.......	115	4	68	2
Total imports.......	5,776	1,010	2,199	143
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Mexico................	273	139	12	52
Panama................	166	122	36	25
Other Central America	93	85	19	20
Canada................	61	72	25	36
Cuba..................	56	13	31	3
Other West Indies.....	74	78	20	17
Greece................	40	0	0	0
Philippine Islands...	40	50	15	13
South America.........	32	29	9	8
HongKong..............	6	2	4	1
Other countries.......	61	24	24	8
Total exports.......	902	614	195	183

Continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-October, 1929 and 1930 - Continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
SWISS CHEESE:				
Imports- b/				
Switzerland..........		5,047		1,382
France...............		296		62
Denmark..............		140		27
Germany..............		139		64
Finland..............		108		1
Netherlands..........		39		0
Other Europe.........		57		10
Total Europe.......		5,826		1,546
Other countries......		0		0
Total imports......		5,826		1,546
OTHER CHEESE:				
Imports-				
Italy................	8,906	7,869	3,321	3,392
Switzerland..........	7,104	701	1,581	222
France...............	2,006	889	638	332
Netherlands..........	1,170	694	349	210
Germany..............	409	161	122	82
Greece	316	159	258	105
Norway...............	302	220	119	84
Denmark..............	295	71	85	19
Finland..............	176	15	50	3
Other Europe.........	289	175	141	115
Total Europe.......	20,973	10,954	6,664	4,564
Canada...............	2,696	579	227	173
Other countries	93	61	20	10
Total imports......	23,762	11,594	6,911	4,747
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE:				
Exports-				
West Indies..........	160	116	62	34
Panama...............	115	67	21	12
United Kingdom.......	66	21	10	0
Mexico...............	19	3	1	1
Canada...............	14	0	3	0
Other countries......	39	7	31	5
Total exports......	413	214	128	52

Continued -

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-October, 1929 and 1930 - Continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
MILK AND CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Cuba	5,368	1,925	1,090	244
Philippine Islands	2,792	2,593	910	671
Japan	1,644	1,252	496	11
Hong Kong	1,505	825	459	349
China	654	336	405	66
Panama	451	90	193	23
Other Central America	482	389	115	110
Mexico	382	260	109	77
Venezuela	196	175	61	65
Other countries	891	388	181	102
Total exports	14,365	8,233	4,019	1,718
MILK AND CREAM, EVAPORATED:				
Exports-				
United Kingdom	4,822	5,077	829	995
Other Europe	172	161	46	83
Total Europe	4,994	5,238	875	1,078
Philippine Islands	4,403	5,268	1,806	2,078
Panama	1,478	1,049	297	243
British Malaya	1,030	484	226	21
Cuba	954	200	86	40
China	902	100	161	11
Peru	812	589	227	121
Other South America	688	471	211	113
Mexico	811	471	247	151
Dutch West Indies	648	579	216	120
Japan	422	603	237	226
Newfoundland and Labrador	295	351	70	57
Hong Kong	226	67	86	3
Siam	137	385	11	17
Canada	81	174	4	38
Other countries	1,527	1,584	419	401
Total exports	19,408	17,613	5,179	4,718

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States July-October, 1929 and 1930 - Continued

Item and country	July-October		October	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
MILK AND CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports -				
Netherlands	180	0	140	0
France	60	167	31	34
Italy	59	25	24	1
United Kingdom	19	69	14	7
Other Europe	21	78	18	33
Total Europe	339	339	227	75
China	151	122	32	46
Cuba	134	48	76	8
Venezuela	117	104	28	30
Colombia	74	98	17	17
Other South America	191	208	69	61
Panama	114	127	26	24
Other Central America	66	92	23	27
Japan	112	59	27	11
Philippine Islands	109	219	55	79
Mexico	85	185	31	57
Canada	23	33	7	6
Other countries	142	112	60	26
Total exports	1,657	1,746	678	467
Imports c/				
Netherlands	1,185	122	450	67
Other Europe	5	5	2	3
Total Europe	1,190	127	452	70
Canada	646	523	103	108
Other countries	7	1	2	a/
Total imports	1,843	651	557	178
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports -				
Netherlands	116	130	61	49
Canada	107	601	68	a/
Denmark	11	0	0	0
Other countries	10	2	0	1
Total imports	244	733	129	50
MILK, EVAPORATED, UNSWEETENED:				
Imports -				
Canada	377	2	195	1
Netherlands	195	29	40	0
Other countries	a/	a/	0	0
Total imports	572	31	235	1

Continued.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-October, 1929 and 1930 - Continued

Item and country	July-October 1929	July-October 1930	October 1929	October 1930
	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen	1,000 dozen
EGGS IN THE SHELL:				
Exports -				
United Kingdom	36	468	24	434
Mexico	1,261	2,051	292	607
Cuba	937	702	218	216
Panama	501	551	146	99
Honduras	65	66	11	19
Venezuela	59	67	18	24
Other S. America	48	39	4	5
Bermudas	54	57	19	20
Canada	14	116	4	81
Other countries	168	161	48	50
Total exports	3,143	4,278	784	1,555
Imports -				
Hong Kong	66	84	18	28
Canada	47	4	2	1
China	3	5	2	2
Other countries	1	2	a/	1
Total imports	117	95	22	32
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:				
Exports -				
Total Europe	2	4	1	0
Cuba	24	2	16	0
Canada	6	9	a/	1
Newfoundland & Labrador	1	a/	0	a/
China	0	22	0	0
Mexico	a/	49	a/	0
Other countries	4	4	a/	1
Total exports	37	90	17	2
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports -				
China	706	359	19	27
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	706	359	19	27

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-October, 1929 and 1930 - Continued

Item and country	July- October		October	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports -				
United Kingdom	3,624	0	84	0
China	2,005	105	448	0
Other countries	3	1	1	0
Total imports	5,632	106	533	0
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports -				
China	3,953	2,820	617	831
Other countries	0	51	0	30
Total imports	3,953	2,871	617	861
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports -				
China	1,814	308	255	122
Other countries	13	1	0	0
Total imports	1,827	309	255	122
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:				
Imports -				
China	1,684	1,075	427	161
Other countries	2	0	0	0
Total imports	1,686	1,075	427	161
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports -				
China	89	2	22	0
Other countries	20	0	20	0
Total imports	109	2	42	0

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.
b/ Not reported separately in 1929.
c/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

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WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States, by countries, July-October, 1929 and 1930

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour July-October 1929	Wheat, incl. flour July-October 1930	Wheat October 1929	Wheat October 1930	Wheat flour October 1929	Wheat flour October 1930
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom....	14,554	17,519	1,353	874	147	136
Netherlands	3,455	8,862	40	16	68	139
Belgium	3,984	4,030	384	150	1	11
France	1,123	3,509	369	894	0	a/
Greece............	4,329	3,412	1,055	0	2	1
Italy	148	2,235	53	519	4	8
Germany	2,691	1,607	274	32	77	47
Irish Free State..	1,729	1,495	505	397	10	6
Denmark	1,128	1,171	61	0	75	68
Finland	702	927	a/	0	33	54
Norway	712	903	0	77	33	18
Sweden	317	86	15	8	12	2
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus	256	83	0	0	3	2
Other Europe	132	574	5	0	4	16
Total Europe ...	35,258	46,413	4,114	2,967	469	508
Canada	9,439	6,373	1,955	567	17	6
Panama	2,857	2,741	795	1,143	10	11
China	1,442	2,616	0	737	30	156
Brazil	1,234	2,219	0	224	71	72
Hong Kong	1,130	1,679	0	2	91	100
Cuba	2,012	1,504	5	3	113	81
Japan	2,858	1,491	1,631	560	29	a/
Mexico	869	1,091	193	54	8	4
Philippine Islands	1,212	962	0	a/	69	48
Kwantung	1,416	823	0	0	91	87
Haiti, Republic of	331	357	0	0	26	32
Colombia	363	276	48	14	13	11
Peru	172	148	0	19	8	8
Other countries ..	3,969	4,009	26	21	235	206
Total exports ..	64,612	72,702	8,767	6,311	1,310	1,330
Total imports ..	2,217	8,233	367	2,756	a/	a/
Total reexports..	32	a/	10	a/	0	a/
Net exports	62,427	64,469	8,410	3,555	1,310	1,330

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States by countries, August-October, 1929 and 1930

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	August-October		October	
	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
United Kingdom	421,759	397,544	249,377	206,238
Germany	672,813	760,512	337,727	291,392
France	304,372	376,578	166,761	150,256
Italy	67,361	155,173	39,529	80,838
Spain	102,942	95,128	42,214	31,379
Soviet Russia in Europe .	212,926	30,394	102,522	13,774
Belgium	50,655	33,329	31,206	12,659
Netherlands	43,935	41,864	21,277	18,800
Sweden	14,979	14,621	9,179	6,945
Other Europe	29,515	34,437	12,714	16,907
Total Europe	1,921,497	1,939,580	1,062,506	829,188
Canada	47,419	58,165	33,075	37,784
Japan	283,136	275,992	133,548	96,383
China	63,076	116,063	31,693	79,628
British India	921	9,420	106	7,118
Other countires	3,947	3,510	1,533	1,879
Other exports	2,319,906	2,402,730	1,312,461	1,051,980
Total imports a/	71,739	11,551	20,727	1,828
Total reexports a/ ...	2,869	84	1,300	81
Net exports	2,251,036	2,391,263	1,293,034	1,050,233
LINTERS;				
Germany	16,593	11,614	8,546	5,816
France	7,245	7,145	2,893	5,284
United Kingdom	3,018	2,961	468	1,244
Other Europe	2,097	6,068	1,548	3,403
Total Europe	28,953	27,788	13,455	15,747
Canada	3,445	2,983	1,301	1,066
Other countries	742	101	56	6
Total exports	33,140	30,872	14,812	16,819

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Bales of 478 pounds net.

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Bread Grains: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1928	1929	1930	Percentage 1930 is of 1929
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	690,108	809,668	914,876	805,790	839,612	104.2
Canada	197,119	403,714	566,726	304,520	395,854	130.0
Mexico	b/ 11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,274	99.5
Total N.America (3)	898,708	1,224,472	1,492,633	1,121,643	1,246,740	111.2
Europe (23)	1,321,341	1,215,932	1,376,306	1,406,499	1,317,678	93.7
North Africa (3)	58,385	59,930	67,176	77,223	58,607	75.9
Asia (3)	382,374	381,986	330,271	359,546	424,932	118.2
Total N. Hemis..(32)	2,660,808	2,882,310	3,266,686	2,964,911	3,047,957	102.8
Total S. Hemis. (3)	96,775	144,239	167,120	137,925	226,613	164.3
Total above coun.(35)	2,757,583	3,026,549	3,433,806	3,102,836	3,274,570	105.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China....	3,041,000	3,451,000	3,973,000	3,491,000	3,720,000	106.6
Russia	757,547	674,387	795,235	702,851	1,157,400	164.7
RYE						
United States	36,093	54,793	43,366	40,533	46,655	115.1
Canada	2,094	14,778	14,618	13,161	22,286	169.3
Europe 20 countries prev. rptd.	902,789	747,734	854,006	893,066	875,991	98.1
France	52,501	36,830	34,079	39,432	29,256	74.2
Total (21)	955,290	784,624	888,085	932,498	905,247	97.1
North Africa (2)	39	31	92	79	64	81.0
Total above coun.(23)	993,516	854,226	946,161	986,271	974,252	98.8
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..	1,025,000	882,000	975,000	1,008,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Four-year average. c/ Not available.

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TOMATOES: Estimated acreage on Mexican West Coast, 1929-30 and 1930-31

District	Estimated 1929-30	Estimated 1930-31
	Acres	Acres
Sonora	600	800
Yaqui	1,000	1,200
Mayo	500	2,000
Fuerte	16,000	16,000
Sinaloa	7,000	6,000
Culiacan to Mazatlan	4,000	2,600
Mazatlan south	1,000	1,400
Total acreage	30,100	30,000

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

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FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percentage 1930 is of 1929
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	184,812	265,882	357,487	303,552	328,020	108.1
Total N. America (2)..	230,087	362,820	493,878	405,865	465,983	114.8
Europe, 23 coun. prev. rptd. and unchanged	649,959	600,371	668,564	755,619	664,564	87.9
Norway, revised	2,867	4,672	5,133	4,533	5,039	111.2
Total Europe (24).	652,826	605,043	673,697	760,152	669,603	88.1
Africa (3).............	91,800	72,896	100,577	98,879	68,632	69.4
Asia (2)	128,027	117,794	115,634	117,986	111,135	94.2
Total above coun. (31)	1,102,740	1,158,553	1,383,786	1,382,882	1,315,353	95.1
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,424,000	1,477,000	1,696,000	1,729,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,233,574	1,410,761	114.4
Total N.America (2) ..	1,517,077	1,649,789	1,919,820	1,534,090	1,866,739	121.7
Europe (23)	1,754,484	1,561,664	1,689,508	1,890,858	1,490,575	78.8
Africa (3)	17,631	13,411	18,505	21,643	16,436	75.9
Total above coun.(28).	3,289,192	3,224,864	3,627,833	3,446,591	3,373,750	97.9
Est. world total excl... Russia and China	3,601,000	3,515,000	3,958,000	3,786,000		
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,307	2,094,481	80.1
North America (3)	2,863,023	2,849,194	2,909,682	2,679,121	2,173,018	81.3
Europe (9)	534,461	440,216	349,501	660,186	528,244	80.0
Africa (3)	5,298	8,983	11,050	12,754	11,638	91.2
Manchuria	b/ 39,000	102,041	68,532	63,446	60,736	95.7
Total above coun. (16)	3,441,782	3,400,434	3,338,765	3,415,507	2,778,636	81.4
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,346,000	4,233,000	4,332,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/ Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year 1928-29	Exports for year 1929-30 b/	Shipments 1930, week ended a/ Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Exports as far as reported July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	56,996	21,544	341	184	240	Nov. 22	16,245	4,855
Canada	38,668	6,396				Oct. 31	4,806	681
Argentina.....	8,591	5,990	c/ 150			Nov. 8	c/2,892	c/ 2,092
Danub. coun. c/.	19,408	66,092	625			Nov. 8	28,575	32,092
Total	123,663	100,022					52,518	39,720
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States.	16,251	7,966	7	21	13	Nov. 22	5,363	1,446
Canada	19,927	4,694				Oct. 31	2,828	2,275
Argentina	25,690	20,181	c/1,774			Nov. 8	c/4,388	c/13,182
Danub. coun. c/.	49	1,453	49			Nov. 8	351	1,482
Total	61,917	34,294					12,930	18,385
	Exports for year 1928-29	1929-30	Shipments 1930, week ended a/ Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22	Exports as far as reported Nov. 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning Nov. 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States	41,594	8,526	26	34	21	Nov. 22	442	81
Danub. coun. c/	531	49,817	566			Nov. 8	317	566
Argentina.....	203,071	c/173,155	c/5,760	c/3,705	c/4,965	Nov. 22	8,959	c/14,430
U. of South Africa d/...	22,457	30,120	1,586			Nov. 8	343	1,586
Total	267,653	261,618					10,061	16,663
United States imports	349	c/ 1,262						

Compiled from official and trade sources.
a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.
b/ Preliminary. c/ Trade sources.
d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

Feed Grain: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		Special No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.				
Aug. 29	101	101	102	98	87	55	88	57	42	41	56	52
Sept. 5	102	100	104	98	89	53	90	55	46	40	58	52
			Dec.	Dec.	Oct.		Feb.					
12	103	98	101	91	90	53	93	54	49	40	65	55
						Oct.		Nov.				
19	102	93	99	87	89	52	93	53	49	38	64	55
26	98	89	97	83	87	50	90	52	49	36	60	52
Oct. 3	98	86	97	81	86	46	90	48	50	36	61	52
					Nov.	Nov.		Dec.				
10	99	90	96	84	89	48	91	49	48	37	61	53
17	95	82	93	78	88	44	89	46	46	36	58	49
24	92	81	92	78	84	42	86	44	45	36	56	52
31	91	76	92	76	84	40	86	42	46	36	59	51
							Dec.					
Nov. 7	90	70	89	73	80	36	82	38	45	32	60	46
14	85	70	86	73	73	35	75	36	43	31	58	46
21	92	69	89	71	76	33	74	34	46	32	61	49

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

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GREEN PEAS AND PEPPERS: Estimated acreage on the Mexican West Coast, 1929-30 and 1930-31

District	Estimated 1929-30	Estimated 1930-31
Green Peas:	Acres	Acres
Sonora River................	100	500
Yaqui River.................	17,000	8,000
Mayo River................	6,000	2,700
Fuerte River................	200	200
Sinaloa River...............	200	200
Various rivers..............	1,000	400
Total acreage.........	24,500	12,000
Peppers:		
Yaqui River.................	100	300
Fuerte River................	500	1,600
Various rivers..............	600	900
Total acreage.........	1,200	2,800

Foreign Agricultural Service Division.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 22, 1929 and 1930
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 15, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 22 1929	July 1-Nov. 22 1930	Week ending Nov. 1	Week ending Nov. 8	Week ending Nov. 15	Week ending Nov. 22
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat a/	48,863	52,040	859	1,097	517	819
Wheat flour b/	24,980	25,671	1,067	1,048	766	761
Rye	2,345	99	--	--	--	--
Corn	3,297	1,214	21	26	34	21
Oats	3,759	720	1	7	21	13
Barley a/	16,356	4,854	294	341	184	240
	Jan.1 - Nov.15					
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK:						
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides	115,575	107,833	767	540	959	
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	127,762	87,331	1,036	767	828	Not
Lard	702,883	571,495	8,599	9,119	7,866	available
Pickled pork	39,656	26,472	221	249	146	

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 588,000 bushels, flour 65,600 barrels, from San Francisco barley 240,000 bushels, rice 180,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports 1928-29	Total shipments or exports 1929-30	Shipments, weeks ending Nov.8	Shipments, weeks ending Nov.15	Shipments, weeks ending Nov.22	Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Nov. 22 1929-30	Total shipments or exports from July 1 to & incl. Nov. 22 1930-31
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America a/	499,942	301,342	6,851	6,671	8,312	125,724	172,329
Canada, 4 markets b/	458,649	193,380	7,271	8,759	8,702	98,191	156,080
United States	163,687	153,316	2,145	1,283	1,580	73,018	77,711
Argentina	227,059	161,265	600	864	648	83,991	18,610
Australia	107,785	61,892	1,848	1,720	888	17,614	27,544
Russia	8	5,672	5,040	7,552	6,344	0	55,096
Danube & Bulgaria c/	33,975	18,640	528	632	520	10,976	9,326
British India	d/5,687	4,957	168	0	---	2,055	5,504
Total e/	874,456	553,768	15,035	17,469	16,612	240,360	288,409
Total European ship. f/	705,396	490,488	14,920	14,920	---	200,432	257,024
Total ex-European shipments f/	220,664	141,904	3,608	2,992	---	53,466	44,120

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. c/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. d/ Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,861,000 bushels, 1929-30 figures not yet available.
e/ Total or trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's.
f/ Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen, and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Nov. 28, 1930	Nov. 20, 1930	Nov. 27, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	a/ 43.50	34.50	34.00
Copenhagen, official quotation ..	38.90	27.47	25.50
Berlin, la quality..............	40.19	29.60	29.60
London: a/			
Danish	41.28	30.20	28.50
Dutch, unsalted................	42.36	31.50	29.80
New Zealand....................	36.28	23.25	21.90
New Zealand, unsalted..........	40.41	31.94	27.60
Australian.....................	b/	22.38	21.20
Australian, unsalted	38.24	26.29	25.20
Argentine, unsalted............	35.63	23.14	21.50

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.
b/ No quotation.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended Nov. 27, 1929	Week ended No. 19, 1930	Week ended Nov. 26, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets ...	Number	75,245	68,934	64,061
Prices of hogs, Berlin..........	$ per 100 lbs.	16.21	13.34	13.18
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	12.65	12.84	12.64
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	14,738	15,436	15,344
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	$ per 100 lbs.	12.16	11.73	11.73
American short cut green hams	"	21.62	21.94	21.83
American green bellies	"	19.55	b/	b/
Danish Wiltshire sides........	"	24.77	17.38	17.16
Canadian green sides.........	"	b/	b/	b/

a/ Friday quotation. b/ No quotation.

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